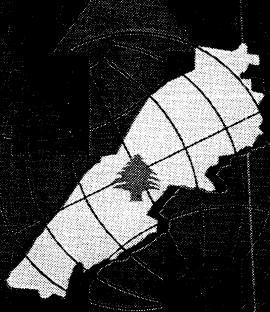
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Inventory and Database of Lebanon's Tourism Attractions











June 2000 USAID



# **Inventory and Database of Lebanon's Tourism Attractions**

Prepared By:

LEBANESE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

The Center for Sponsored

Research & Development

In Association With: SRI INTERNATIONAL

Project Funded By: USAID/LEBANON

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# Purpose and Objectives of the Inventory

The purpose of this project is to develop a comprehensive inventory of Lebanon's tourism assets. The compiled data will be used to develop Lebanon's first tourism guide and an Internet-based database of tourism sites throughout the country. The objectives of this project are as follows:

## 1. Create good will

Tourists react favorably to travel research – they feel that a host country that is actively involved in research really cares about its guests and is trying to create a product or service that will meet their needs.

### 2. Aid in the selling and promotion of Lebanon

Often the results of research are interesting not only to the investigating body, but also to the public. Research results can be used in advertising and promotion. This is particularly true in consumer attitude research and in research where consumers are asked to rank a destination's services.

#### 3. Develop new sources of economic revenues

Tourism inventory research can lead to the discovery of new markets, new products, and new uses of existing products.

## 4. Keep Lebanese hospitality and tourism professionals in touch with the market.

Travel research identifies trends, interprets markets, and tracks changes in markets so that policies can be developed on scientific grounds rather than being based on hunches or opinions. Research helps to prevent a tourism destination from sticking with a product until it becomes obsolete.

# **Procedures of this Study**

To accomplish our objectives, the following tasks were undertaken:

#### Task 1: Literature search and review

Obtain related published information. Use information from various U.S. tourism guides as a model for this project. The literature search yielded three different categories of information.

## a) Adequately covered sites

Information about popular attractions that are adequately covered in the literature will be reported as is with appropriate reference.

## b) Inadequately covered sites

Additional research will be conducted to adequately report information about such sites. Fieldwork is required.

#### c) Sites not covered at all

Intensive research and fieldwork is needed to develop information about such attractions.

## Task 2: Site visits and collection of primary data

Site visits and the collection of primary data involves sites that are not adequately covered in the current literature, or sites that have not been covered at all. Field workers will have a standardized form to assess and report the attributes of the site.

#### Task 3: Harmonization of information

The merit of collected information will be assessed. Information that is not of significant value to the positioning of the overall guide will be set aside. Further, information will be harmonized to ensure proper flow and format.

#### Task 4: Data entry

Data will be input into a computer database and broken into several elements (province, district, town, type of attraction, etc).

#### Task 5: Produce First Draft

#### Task 6: Review and Incorporate feedback into document

## Task 7: Produce Final Draft

# **Outline for the Lebanon Tourism Guide**

#### Organization:

Lebanon's tourism guide will be organized according to the geographical distribution of the provinces of the country.

- Beimt
- Mount Lebanon
- Northern Lebanon
- Southern Lebanon, and
- Bekaa Valley

A brief historical overview of each province will serve as an introduction to the products and services that the province may offer. Furthermore, since each province contains several districts, an overview for each district will identify major pull factors that draw people to the following provinces and districts.

#### **Beirut**

Beirut is recognized as one district.

### Mount Lebanon

Mount Lebanon contains six districts:

Ba'abdat, Jbeil, Keserwan, Matn, Alieh, and Shouf.

#### North Lebanon

North Lebanon contains six districts:

Tripoli, Akkar, Zgharta, Bsherri, Koura, and Batroon.

#### South Lebanon

South Lebanon contains seven districts:

Saida, Sour, Gezzine, Nabatieh, Margayoun, Hasbaya, and Bint Jbeil

## Bekaa

Bekaa contains five districts:

Zahle, Ba'albek, Hermel, Rashaya, and West Bekaa.

A description of each districts pull factors will be listed according to towns' alphabetical order.

### What are the Pull Factors?

Pull factors consist of one or more of the following items:

- Historical attractions
- Cultural attractions
- Natural resources
- Recreational/sports and athletic centers
- Religious attractions
- Sightseeing activities
- Festivals
- Education
- Arts & crafts
- Indigenous markets
- Specialty shops
- Agricultural attractions
- Scenic or manmade attractions

## **Description of Pull Factors**

A brief description of each site will be provided. This description will also include other information such as:

- Name
- Address
- Phone Number
- Hours of Operation
- Seasonality
- Admission fees
- Photo
- Private or Public

## Other Information to be Included in the Tourism Guide:

Support services for tourist activities in local communities (e.g., gift shops, restaurants, boat rides, camel rides, restrooms, entertainment, horse-drawn carriages, scenic train rides, lodging, etc)

## **Study Results**

A total of 1,600 tourism sites were identified in all of the five provinces throughout the country. The identification of such a large number of sites compelled the researcher to go over the material and verify the fit of gathered data with the project objectives. The first round of elimination reduced the number of collected sites from 1,600 to 900 sites. The second round of elimination took out of the listing any sites which are remote and inaccessible, have little tourism significance, unreliable information and reporting, and inferior site photos. This second phase of elimination reduced the number of listed sites to a total of 600 tourism sites.

For all of the five provinces, Tasks 1-4 (as described above) have been completed – that is, the literature search and site identification, site visits and collection of primary data, harmonization of information, and data entry. For all of the five provinces, information that was entered into the database was edited and checked. Most of the sites have pictures that will enable the tourists to get a general view of the site.

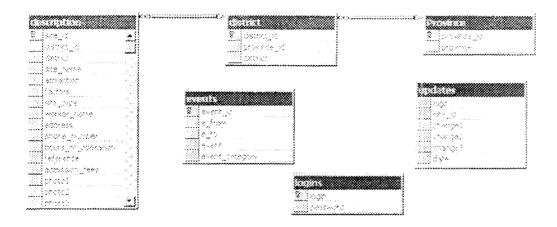
## **Database Implementation:**

Tourism guide database description:

The tourism guide database is arranged line 5 main entities:

- 1. Province
- 2. District
- 3. Description
- 4 Events
- 5. General

The following is the entity relationship diagram of our database:



## Translation of the database into relations:

## 

Site\_type\_type\_varchar(30)
Worker\_name\_type\_varchar(4)

Worker\_name type varchar(40)

address type varchar(50)

phone\_number type numeric(15) hours\_of\_opr type varchar(65) reference type varchar(80)

admission\_fee type varchar(150)

photo1 type varchar(50) photo2 type varchar(50) photo3 type varchar(50)

Constraints primary\_key (site\_id)

Foreign\_key (district\_id)

# Declare relation event

For schema tourism\_guide

Attributes event\_id type varchar(50)

event\_from type Datetime(8)
event\_to type Datetime(8)

event\_to type Datetime(8) event type varchar(3000)

event\_category type varchar(50)

Constraints primary\_key (event\_id)

Declare relation logins
For schema tourism\_guide

Attributes login type varchar(20)

Password type varchar(20)

Constraints primary\_key (login)

# Declare relation updates

For schema tourism\_guide

Attributes login type varchar(20)

site\_id type varchar(20)

change1 type varchar(3000)

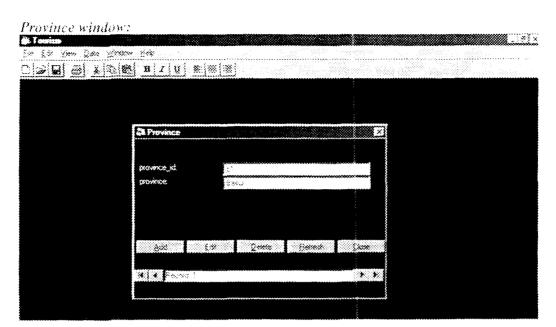
change2 type varchar(3000)

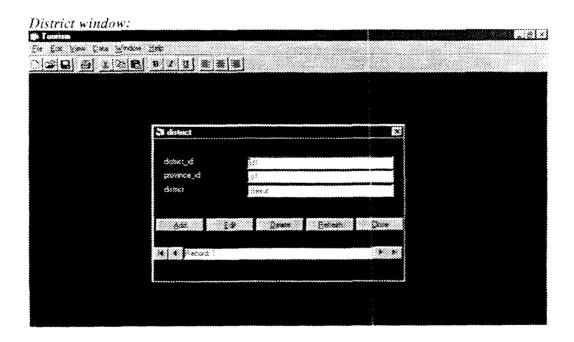
change3 type varchar(3000)

date type Datetime(8)

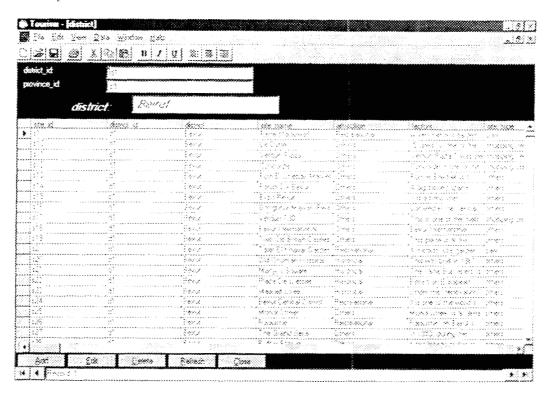
# Database Interface Implementation:

The database administrator tool was implemented using Visual Basic 6.

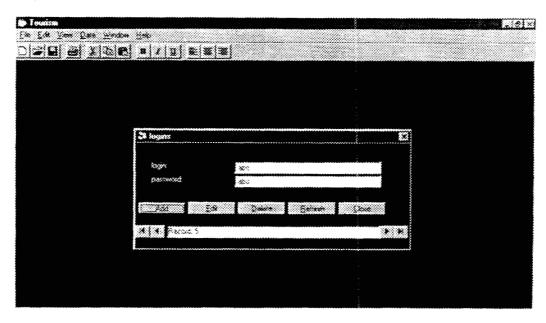




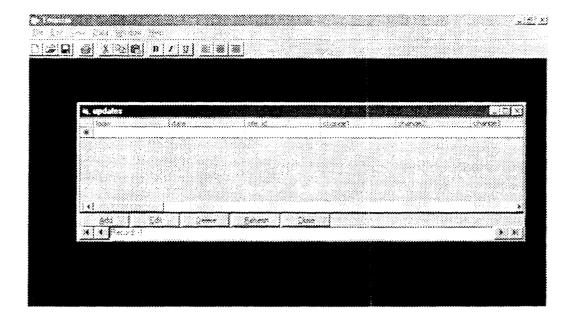
#### Description window:



#### Logins window:



# Update window:



The database and the interface are subject to changes to sail the website expectations.

## Web Design:

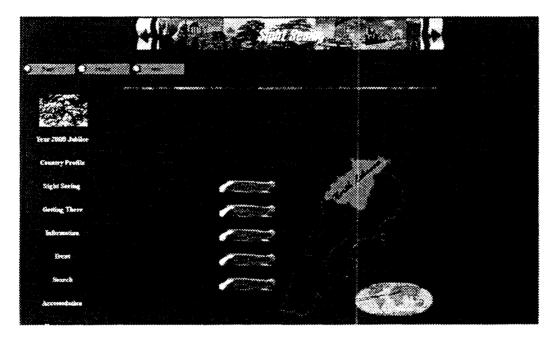
In our web site design we attempted to have a simple layout providing pictures, text, graphics, forms, and animation.

The special feature of the website is the database. We set up a searchable database of tourism sites and performed the right implementation to insure easy access to structured information.

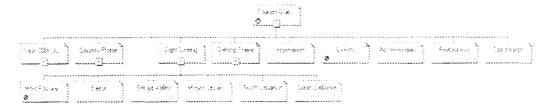
The layout of the website is as follows:

- The main page contains an introduction to the website, one picture, and navigation buttons for the whole web site.
- The other pages have a top border with the page title, a bottom border with the
  copyright and contact information for the web site, website ravigation buttons
  on the left-hand side, and the main text in the center of the page.

## Sample page:



## The hierarchy of the web site:



# Web Programming:

Web programming was done using Microsoft Visual InterDev, including the interface and communication between the database and the website. Database programming also used ASP (active server pages, or the server side scripting language that is used to build database-driven websites), VBscript (or client based scripting language), and the ASP host language. These made programming high concurrency database reads and updates possible.

# **Deliverables**

A website has been developed to host Lebanon's tourism resource inventory. The new website was commissioned by the Lebanese Ministry of Tourism as its official website.

The new website can be accessed at the following address:

http://www.Lebanon-Tourism.Gov.lb